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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 16, 1887, was as follows:
Saturday, Sept. 10, 14,500
Sunday, Sept. 11, 14,400
Monday, Sept. 12, 14,775
Tuesday, Sept. 13, 14,900
Wednesday, Sept. 14, 14,935
Thursday, Sept. 15, 14,102
Friday, Sept. 16, 14,075
Average, 14,137

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of September, A. D. 1887.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
Douglas County, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of September, 1887, is as follows:
For October, 1887, 13,900 copies; for November, 1887, 13,345 copies; for December, 1887, 13,297 copies; for January, 1888, 13,935 copies; for February, 1888, 14,126 copies; for March, 1888, 14,400 copies; for April, 1888, 14,100 copies; for May, 1888, 14,227 copies; for June, 1888, 14,747 copies; for July, 1888, 14,747 copies; for August, 1888, 14,151 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of Sept. A. D. 1887.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

PHIL SHERIDAN'S boom is on once more—in a moderate way.

MR. BECHER relieved himself of a good deal of bile at the Elks' jamboree.

GRADUALLY the people of Iowa will learn that high license and local option is the best method of regulating the liquor traffic and reducing the evils of intemperance to a minimum.

NEBRASKA has already made a favorable beginning for next year's crop of winter wheat. The farmers of the country are rapidly finding out that this state is one of the most favored in every respect for agricultural pursuits.

THERE is a great deal of reckless driving through the streets of Omaha, and people are frequently injured. Pedestrians have the first rights to our thoroughfares. The ordinances against fast driving should be more rigidly enforced.

Nobody is so weak as to suppose that the fellows who make politics a business can be trusted to deal honestly with the people if not watched. Eternal vigilance is the price of political integrity. The trader in politics goes to chicanery as naturally as the moth seeks light. The place to defeat the unscrupulous tricksters is at the primaries.

THE Timmes are proverbially very modest. George, the present commissioner, wants to be renominated on the democratic ticket, and Herman, who is masquerading as a republican, would like to be pitted against his brother on the republican ticket. This would be a very nice arrangement. It would leave the sugar plums within the family.

CAN a minister be classed as a laboring man? is the question which Collector Magone of the port of New York is called upon to decide. Rev. E. Walpole Warren, of England, has been called to the church of the Holy Trinity in New York and a representative of a labor society has demanded that he be refused admittance to this country under the provisions of the contract labor law. If Mr. Magone takes the good book for a guide, and is assured that Rev. Mr. Warren has followed in the footsteps of his Master, he will be forced to admit that the reverend gentleman is a laborer—a laborer in the vineyard of the Lord.

ALL over the country the republicans this year are putting forward their best men. The scheming politicians and chronic office seekers are being ignored, and men selected whose qualifications and personal worth will commend them to popular support. It is a gratifying evidence of the purpose of the party to break away from the direction and dictation of the mere politicians, and the more extended it becomes the better it will be for the party. The republicans of Douglas county must fall into line with this policy. Nowhere is there a class of politicians more deserving to be sent to the rear than are the men who are seeking to run the party in this county. Wholly untrustworthy, the party is not safe while they are permitted to direct its councils and action.

THE war department is giving very little consideration to the subject of coast defenses, and is not expected to make any elaborate suggestions to congress. The navy department, however, is engaged in considering various matters relating to the defense of the coast cities, and will doubtless be prepared to show important results. The dynamite gun, the torpedo, the battle ships, and the floating batteries, are among the matters being considered, a separate board being at work on each and pushing experiments with all practicable vigor. The recent experiment near New York with the Zalinski torpedo gun was entirely successful, demonstrating that this new weapon may be made terribly effective in naval warfare. With this gun and a system of floating batteries, rams and torpedo boats, naval officers claim that a much more effective means of defense would be provided than any system of land defenses that could be devised, and the cost would not exceed \$50,000,000 for the whole line of coast from Boston to San Francisco. The question of adequate coast defense is of such importance as to justify the attention the navy department is giving to it.

Primary Election Frauds.

Primary elections are to be held in this city within a few days by both republicans and democrats to select delegates to their respective conventions. For years our primary elections have been not merely shams but monstrous frauds. Respectable citizens were barred out or disfranchised by organized gangs of ward bumpers and thugs. Repeating ballot box stuffing and open barker in ballot box was carried on without restraint. The whole system was rotten to the core. Nominations made under it had no binding force on honorable men. Candidates whose nomination was brought about by fraud, bribery and coercion were not entitled to the support of decent and reputable men merely because they had been placed on the regular ticket by their party convention.

The safeguards with which the law regulating primary elections surrounds the ballot box, and the penalties it imposes for fraud and bribery will have a powerful tendency to put an end to the disreputable practices formerly in vogue.

The law is not only very stringent with regard to fraudulent voting, but specially severe in punishing frauds by judges and clerks of primary elections. It is in the interest of good government that these provisions shall be rigidly observed and enforced.

Judges and clerks of election who change a ballot, stuff a ballot box, purposely make a miscout or by any device falsify the returns of a primary election should be made to suffer the fullest penalty of the law.

For the information of all concerned we print the full text of the primary election law and hope that every voter will carefully digest its provisions. It is a wholesome reform.

Another Muddle.
The new law by which Douglas county is allowed to increase the number of her commissioners from three to five is liable to create a greater muddle than has been caused by the charter provision that created a metropolitan police commission for Omaha. The law authorizes the commissioners to divide the county into five districts, numbered respectively one, two, three, four and five. This division was made four weeks ago and cannot under the law be changed for the next three years. One commissioner is to be elected from each of these districts by the voters of the whole county. This year we shall elect one commissioner from the district in which George Timme, whose term expires in January, now resides, and two new commissioners from the districts carved out of the balance of the county. The law reads as follows as regards these new commissioners:

That at the general election in the year 1887 one commissioner shall be elected for each of the two remaining districts. Of the two persons elected in such districts the person receiving the highest number of votes shall hold his office for the term of three years and the person receiving the next highest number of votes shall hold his office for the term of two years, etc.

Now suppose that the man who receives the highest number of votes cast in the district for which he is a candidate falls to receive a plurality of the votes cast in the whole county—who will be elected?

There may be a dozen candidates for commissioner and among those the residents of the city are most likely to receive a higher number of votes in the aggregate than candidates residing in the country precincts. In such a case there would be a question as to who is really elected.

English and American Labor.
The advocates of a protective tariff never tire of ringing the changes on the pauper labor of Europe, and are especially fond of contrasting the advantages enjoyed by the workmen of America over those of England. This has been a stock argument in defense of a high tariff for a quarter of a century, but its force has been waning for a year or two past for the reason that the probe of careful and honest investigation has left it a very small basis of fact to stand on. It has been found that for some years the condition of the workmen of England, above the grade of common laborers, has been improving, while that of American workmen of a like grade or class has been deteriorating. Unquestionably the very much higher standard of compensation that had been attained in this country admitted of a considerable decline before the lower English plane was reached, but there is reason to believe that there is not now a material difference in the average earnings of like classes of labor in England and the United States where the relative cost of living in the two countries is taken into account. It has been asserted by some that the advantage is now rather on the side of the English workmen.

A valuable contribution to information on this subject is supplied by Consul Hall, in Manchester, England. That city is the centre of the English cotton industry, and the consul has been especially impressed with the fact that so few of the weavers and spinners migrate to America. He finds an explanation of the interesting fact in the remarkable condition of the English cotton industry, under which the laborer manages to extract a larger share of the joint earnings of labor and capital than his fellow in America. In the struggle for the neutral markets the English laborer has been left free to the American to enjoy in an increasing degree the cheapening of the cost of living that is taking place and the increase of production due to machinery. The profits of manufacture have fallen more into the hands of the English workman than into those of the American. In the silk industry a somewhat different state of things is observed, for the reason that the point of overproduction in the United States has not been reached, so that there is still a demand here for silk operatives which attracts them from abroad with the promise of a somewhat better compensation. The iron and steel industries of this country also attract labor from England in periods of exceptional activity, a considerable proportion of which, however, returns when these periods are passed, having better assurance of steady employment at stable wages at home.

Mr. Hale says that of the increase in the wealth in the United Kingdom that portion of the population which lives by trades and professions has gotten the lion's share, and the employed have been especially benefited. This class have con-

sequently advanced to a degree of comfort never known by them before, "and during periods ranging from ten to forty years, and in each of such periods, the wage earners of this country have progressed in every respect by which the moral, intellectual and material progress of a people can be gauged." This trustworthy witness to the improved condition of the workmen of England is very explicit in setting forth the character of the advance they have made, which really covers the whole ground of progress, and what is his conclusion? It is that during the past generation in the aristocratic country, wealth has been passing from the few to the many, and is continually more and more equally distributed, while in this democratic country during the same period the drift has been the reverse. High tariffs have deprived the laborer of the full fruits of his toil, while giving an increasing proportion of the profits of production to capital. While in England wealth is being distributed, to the material gain of labor, here it is being concentrated in the hands of trusts and other forms of monopoly, which add their exactions upon labor to those imposed by the tariff. It thus appears that not only are the workmen of England quite as well conditioned at this time as those of America, but that the circumstances of their situation give them a much more favorable promise for the immediate future. Such facts should command the attentive consideration of American labor, and will be found a much more profitable matter of study than many of the questions with which it concerns itself.

Modern Justice.
A boy in Iowa committed larceny to the extent of \$55. He was captured in the woods and nearly killed. After a trial at which he was not present or represented by counsel, he was sentenced to seven years and a half in the penitentiary. Last week this was reduced to fifteen years. The articles stolen were necessities of life.

Jay Gould has wrecked hundreds of families by absorbing their property. The coal brigades of Pennsylvania have been the cause of misery and death of thousands. Railroad wreckers have stolen millions, but all these are respected members of society before whom people with less money cringe.

A few bank officials and men who have betrayed important trusts by appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to others, have received sentences of a few years. Nothing can be more unjust than modern justice. It is a burning shame, a blot on our boasted civilization. But we are so accustomed to its enormities that we do not realize their full significance.

The most extensive preparations are making in Washington city for the proposed reception of "Boss" Shepherd, formerly governor of the District of Columbia, and who in that capacity projected improvements that saddled upon the community a debt of twenty million dollars or more. The ex-governor, having made a fortune in Mexican mining operations since he left Washington some seven or eight years ago, has recently been living at a country seat near that city, an object of great social interest, and particularly of the attention of his old friends and associates in the district government. It is doubtless through the influence of these that the projected demonstration has been arranged, and at the time Shepherd has fixed for re-entering Washington it is proposed that he shall do so in triumph. The district commissioners will receive him at the gates and tender him the freedom of the city, symbolized by two golden keys, and the occasion will be otherwise signalized by ceremonies, exercises, and a popular demonstration worthy of a conqueror or one who had delivered the people from some great oppression. A statue in contemplation. The propriety of all this may well be questioned. What Shepherd did in improving Washington has certainly resulted in making a very beautiful city, and for this he should have credit. But he was scandalously reckless in expenditure, and the ring of which he was the head made the people's money unparalleled in this country except by the operations of Freed. Granting that the purpose of Shepherd was commendable, his method of carrying it out was certainly very far from being so, as the report of a committee of congress clearly set forth.

COMMISSIONER ATKINS of the Indian bureau intends to adhere to the order requiring that only the English language shall be taught to the children in the Indian schools. He states that the rule was not promulgated without due consideration and now it has got to stand. Regarding the opposition of the religious agents and missionaries, the commissioner remarked that their effort to incite the teachers to insubordination and the pupils to defiance of the government was an extraordinary example for such people to set, and most people will agree with him. The explanation of their conduct is said to be their desire to sell certain educational books published by themselves or their friends, but whatever the motive it is not likely to receive much consideration from the present head of the Indian bureau. The weight of argument is unquestionably in favor of the rule. It is not apparent that any benefit can be done the Indian children by cultivating them in the vernacular of their ancestors, but it is self-evident that if they are to be fitted for citizenship and for the requirements of civilization they must understand the language of the laws of the country and of the people they are to associate with. The farther they can be removed from all knowledge of the language of their fathers and from all the traditions of their race the more likely will they be to readily and contentedly assimilate with the whites and adopt the habits and methods of civilized life. It was for this object mainly that the schools were instituted, and it will be most surely subverted by catching the youth who attend them only the language of the country.

The democratic situation in New Jersey is such that a republican successor to McPherson in the United States senate is not improbable. That gentleman has positively declined to stand for re-election, and this has thrown the party into some confusion. There is no lack of servants, some of them long in party service and of good ability, but none of them liberally provided with the

most essential condition to political success in New Jersey—money. Besides, all of them are more or less handicapped by factional hostility. Another trouble is that in one of the counties the democrats are dominated by a man who was sentenced to the state prison for embezzlement, and this fact is reasonably expected to alienate a great many respectable democratic voters. Putting all these things together, the republicans are feeling quite confident of their ability to carry a majority of the candidates for the state senate in November, and perhaps a sufficient number to enable them to elect a United States senator. In that event, Congressman William Walter Phelps would expect to step up higher, and as he has a well-laid barrel he will undoubtedly draw upon it liberally in the campaign with this end in view.

THERE is but one way to defeat the machinations of the political schemers, and that is for the honest and responsible men of the party, who are not self-seekers and who desire that only capable and trustworthy men shall occupy the offices, to attend the primaries. The opportunity of the tricksters in politics is when honest citizens are indifferent and derelict.

THE HONORABLE PATRICK FORD would like to be one of the five county commissioners for the next three years. There is nothing small about Pat.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Hannibal Hamlin is going all the way out to St. Louis to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, before he entered the confederate army was a Baptist minister.

Idler Hagar had a brother. He is consul at Tananarive, and will soon issue a work on Madagascar.

Pope Leo picked out himself the materials for a fine trowsers which he recently presented to his niece.

Major General O. O. Howard, United States army, has two sons at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., studying civil engineering.

Mrs. Margie Van Cott, who is said to have converted more than 30,000 people in the west, is now warring an unequal contest with the sinners of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody, the parents of Mrs. Secretary Endicott, celebrated the sixth anniversary of their marriage at Nahant, Mass., the other day.

Thomas A. Edison will spend the winter in California, and will amuse himself with efforts to extract gold from the black sand which abounds in the mining regions.

William Dresbach, of San Francisco, is the latest young "Napoleon of finance." He tried to buy all the wheat in the country, and the result was liabilities, \$7,500,000; cash assets, \$875,40.

Mr. Henry George has been fined \$100 for neglecting a jury summons. Mr. George's excessive modesty seems to have made him forgetful of the privileges of citizenship.

The Duke of Marlborough, who has been dancing attendance on Miss Grant, once the fiancée of Lord Garrahy, at Newport, will follow her to Lenox, where she will have a rival in Miss Winslow, a blonde Bostonian.

Mrs. Logan has almost entirely recovered from the malady which recently sustained. She hopes to complete arrangements soon for the removal of her husband's remains to Chicago. The vault in which they are now resting in Rock Creek church cemetery is still guarded by a detail of United States soldiers night and day.

The widow Ezekiel Webster, an elder brother of Daniel Webster, was born with the century, but she is the current literature, hears well, and converses with great intelligence on the current topics of the day.

The president's charming young wife and his very handsome mother-in-law are both busy in making stockings for him. What more felicity in life can a man want than that? Why should he care about the civil service when his domestic service is so excellent.

George Alfred Townsend, when in Scotland recently, visited the estate of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith. The duke of Buccleuch is considered the richest man in Scotland. In spite of this fact, however, he is somewhat hard up for money. He has an income of about \$1,500,000 a year.

Herr Palik, a well known Hungarian animal painter, whose "portraits" of dogs and horses are commanded very high prices among the Hungarian aristocracy, has suddenly discovered that he is the possessor of an unusually fine tenor voice, and will soon make his debut on the Berlin stage.

Wishes to Save His Clothes.
Mittabessie Sedell.
Mr. Cleveland hopes the country will not compel him to continue in the arduous service of the state. Still, rather than have his clothes torn by being dragged again to the white house, he will go along quietly.

Where John is at Home.
Philadelphia Call.
John Chinaman may not be much of a stump-speaker, or warrior, or political wire puller, but when it comes to flying kites, playing euchre, cleaning shirts and dealing with swindlers, he can give his Occidental brethren pointers and hold a lone hand every time.

Seasonable Rhymes.
Columbus Dispatch.
A FAREWELL.
Farewell to summer sun and summer breeze,
To summer dissipation, summer ease;
Farewell to summer pleasures, hopes and dreams,
To summer's promises, illusions, snares;
Farewell to days of languorous idleness,
To the dull and drowsy hours of the week;
Farewell to nights of twain out of doors
To porch and hammock and to breezy shores;
Farewell the season when abroad we roam,
Farewell the season when we know no home.

A WRITING.
Now comes the autumn days that till
The limbs with vigor and all languor kill
The vivifying days with whose return
The brain awakes and new ambitions burn
Now welcome the autumn wind and rain
That homeward drives the wanderer again
And welcome to the nights that colder grow
And bring once more the fireside sacred glow;
Of all of summer's pleasures none can be
Compared with autumn's domesticity.

STATE AND TERRITORY.
Nebraska Jottings.
The Fremont Tribune raises a double-leaded voice for more tenement houses. Chadron expects to show at the close of the year an improvement record of \$100,000.

The proposed new hotel at Chadron will cost \$10,000. It is named the Danielson and will be completed this year.

Rushville has contracted with the United States Wind Engine & Pump company to erect water works for \$3,400.

The grade of the Elkhorn Valley extension to Hastings is completed, and track layers have taken possession of the dump.

The town site of Loup City, valued at \$150,000, has been dragged into court by J. C. Forbush, who claims title to eight acres of it. Forbush is fifty years of age and displays monumental art in tackling the blind goddess at four score.

The Hastings News says that "Development in the financial affairs of

Emanuel Fiat, wholesale druggist of this city, are not at all reassuring to that gentleman's friends, and it begins to look as if a settlement of his affairs would have to be made at a very low per cent on the dollar unless friends come to the rescue.

A local statistician figures that the average young woman in Nebraska City chews gum for six hours a day. He calculates that she moves her jaw 120 inches a day, or 4,000,000 inches in ten years. This enormous waste of chin power should be controlled, but the idiot allows his strong right arm and riot among inmates figures while live and pretty ones sigh for addition and multiplication.

The B. & M. engineering corps working in the vicinity of Fort Robinson have taken the residents into their confidence and displayed to their wondering gaze a comprehensive plan of railroading and peopling the northwest. The main road will strike Crawford in the bulseye, then skirt Hot Creek to the Hot Springs, and along the west side of the Black Hills to Sundance, Wyoming. The proposed road will open up one of the richest mineral, oil and cattle countries on the continent.

The bachelors' club of Venango, Keith county, has concluded to elect a grand marshal to sacrifice himself for the good of the county. The members publicly announce that they are weary of their lonely lot, and the long winter evenings posed in the chills and cold feet for them unless the eligible ladies, who may east respond at once and secure a home and a husband with one shot. The scheme is loaded. The Venango Argus, which will take care of the correspondence, says: "Respond, ladies, you may catch a good husband out of this lot if you are lucky. If you don't want to marry, don't write."

Iowa Items.

A reunion of Mexican veterans is soon to be held at Creston.

L. L. Funkhouser, an Albia county farmer, raised 106 bushels of wheat on two acres the past season.

The Bonney rapid wire company, of Philadelphia, are putting in machinery and preparing to manufacture wires at Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Renwick, celebrated their golden wedding Wednesday. They were married twenty-four and seventy-three years ago.

At the time of his death, the late John Hill, of Waverly, was the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in Iowa, having been initiated sixty-three years ago.

Prof Foster says October is a hurricane month, but no very bad storms are expected this year. On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 15th, 16th and 24th will occur, he says, the storms of greatest force.

The board of equalization of the city council of Dubuque have greatly changed the assessment made in the sworn returns given to the city assessor. The city council is composed almost wholly of Knights of Labor, and the Herald characterizes it as an attempt to tax capital out of existence in Dubuque and enthrone labor on the ruins.

Dakota.

Black Hills potatoes are being shipped to Peoria, Ill.

Yankton had the first taste of frost last Friday morning.

The Duluth road has secured depot grounds at Sioux Falls.

Prairie fires have recently done considerable damage south of Aberdeen.

Commissioner McFure now estimates the wheat crop of Dakota at 60,000,000 bushels.

The new county house at Aberdeen is to be donated to Brown county is 48,500 feet on the ground, with a cupola forty feet high.

The Milwaukee railroad company has reached a point two miles west of Verdon, or, in other words, the work is progressing toward Yankton as rapidly as rails and ties can be secured.

MORTUARY MATTERS.

Facts About Those Who Have Departed This Life.
FRED STRICKLER.
This young man, a nephew of Philip Andres, aged about seventeen years, died on Thursday last on South Tenth and was buried yesterday, the remains being interred in Forest Hill.

Prof. Humpel, of the German-American school, delivered an eloquent and touching address.

Jiles Patterson, a member of the Bricklayers and Plasterers' Helpers' union, died Sunday of typhoid fever at 310 South Tenth street. The funeral will be conducted by the union this afternoon in the absence of the friends and relatives of the deceased. The members will meet at their hall at 1 o'clock for the procession.

A Dead Attorney.
At the last meeting of the Bar association, a committee consisting of T. J. Moriarty, L. D. Holmes, W. Keyser, J. P. Breen and Isaac Adams, presented the following resolutions concerning the death of Willis G. Hemenway, one of the members, which occurred on the 8th of last August.

Resolved, That in his demise our bar has lost an honorable member and our city a worthy man and a good citizen.

Resolved, That as a lawyer the deceased was at all times attentive to and faithful to the discharge of his duties; and as a man he was scrupulously upright and exact in all his business transactions.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our condolence to his aged mother and to his brothers and sisters, whose homes have been made sorrowful by his sudden and unexpected death.

We request that these resolutions be spread at large upon the record of this court and that a copy of the same be sent to the mother of the deceased.

The Late Residence.
The residence of John W. Lauer, on Douglas street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, was sold yesterday morning by the sheriff. The purchaser is John P. English, and the consideration \$6,000. The sale was under a foreclosure of mortgage, the mortgagee being John A. McShane, as trustee of the estate of the late Ed McShane.

Westminster Church.
The new church recently established in this city and known as the Park Avenue Presbyterian church has changed its name to that of the Westminster Presbyterian church. It is in a flourishing condition under the direction of Rev. John Gordon, and the edifice, which is to cost about \$3,000, will be finished toward the end of this month.

Going for Firemen.
William Crowley, one of the members of No. 2 hose company, was discharged from the fire department by the police and fire commission at their last meeting, for neglect of duty. For a similar neglect of duty a less aggravated degree, W. J. Raney of No. 1 was suspended from the force for eight days without pay.

Sold the Motor.
The Motor company at Benson placed horses on their cars yesterday and sold their dummy to the Council Bluffs Motor company. It will be used by the Coter company for the purpose of hauling in from the lake to the ice houses.

Bared His Arm.
Yesterday morning a film of flesh was taken from the arm of Ed Rothery and grafted on the cheek of Harry Hagen by Dr. Lee. This work of grafting has been in progress for some time and is succeeding excellently.

THE COURTS.

What Was Done Before the Judges Yesterday.

Judge Neville, of the district court, was engaged with a jury yesterday hearing the case of Gavin, Georion & Moore against the Wallace Bros. and Finlayson. The claim is for \$30,300 and grows out of the sale of the Times-Dispatch by the defendants to the plaintiffs. It is claimed that when this defendant newspaper was transferred the representations of the sellers were not true.

The jury in the Charles Smith robbery case brought in a verdict of grand larceny and fixed the amount stolen at \$30. It seems that the verdict and information did not harmonize and a motion will be made for a new trial to-day.

The council recently refused to allow Smith & Hamel \$1,343.44 for grading the intersections of Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets on Harney and these contractors have consequently brought suit in the district court to recover that amount.

Felix Reddy, who is charged with larceny, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty before Judge Groff in the district court yesterday.

Ellen Emerson filed a petition in the district court yesterday, praying for a divorce from Frank Emerson. She claims that they were married at Dakota City in November, 1885, and that since September, 1886, he has been cruel and abusive to her. She also asks for reasonable alimony.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Samuel Westheimer, of St. Joseph, Mo., filed a petition in chancery in the United States circuit court yesterday morning, against John F. Montgomery of Beatrice, Neb., for the recovery of \$2,000 on a promissory note.

The November term of this court commences on the 24th of next month, and grand and petit juries for the same are as follows:

Robert Clegg, Falls City; John N. Story, North Platte; Nebraska City; S. B. Brown, Omaha; Albia; Salem; J. H. Franklin, Lincoln; David Butler, Beatrice; L. D. Hurt, Harvard; A. P. Gillette, Norfolk; F. M. Standish, Blair; J. Johnson, Kearney; William Parham, Milwaukie; J. A. Wagner, Falls City; R. A. Brown, Sutherland; Henry Bacon, Omaha; Andrewsen, Millard; J. W. Dawes, Crete; Charles Childs, G. H. Judd, Henry Grube, Omaha; George Ulrich, Falls City; S. W. Criss, Edmore; D. H. Mercer, Omaha.

The petit jury for the same court is: Ralph Anderson, Falls City; John Manning, Pawnee City; S. H. Elwood, Ernst; Sloan, Nebraska City; John Wheeler, Minden; G. W. Mayfield, Omaha; Charles Mason, Republican City; Henry Munson, Blue Hill; A. Bollman, Falls City; Richard H. Taylor, Plattsmouth; J. H. Robinson, Nelson; W. C. Wilson, Kearney; T. Black, Fremont; Martin Miller, Waverly; Michael Mesney, Omaha; Henry Dennan, Grand Island; Henry Bacon, Omaha; Charles Leeder, R. D. Pieroni, J. F. Price, A. L. Wiggins, John Peterson, Omaha; John McCall, McCook; J. C. Adams, Omaha; Lyons, Falls City; Charles E. Reynolds, John P. Wilcox, M. P. Morrow, E. G. Krause, Omaha; N. A. Frank, Falls City; Thomas McCall, Creston.

POLICE COURT.

At the police court yesterday morning there was on the docket thirty-two cases in all. Of these, twenty were for drunkenness and vagrancy, and received the customary disposal. A man named Schultz, charged with peddling without a license, had his sentence suspended. Edward M. Talbot, or Talbot, for contempt, was fined \$2.00. On the 2nd of October, he was to be taken to the Paxton hotel out of a \$6.00 bill, got five days in jail. He was a seedy looking fellow, said his occupation was a bookkeeper, and could give no satisfactory reason why he had selected a high-priced hotel instead of a cheaper one, as he had no money. The clerk, in explanation of how he came to allow a man of the appearance of Talbot, who had no collateral, to stay there without security, said that he had sometimes did so, as they could not always judge a man by his clothes.

The case of Chas. Barker for reckless driving, was called on, continued until to-day at 2 o'clock. Barker is a teamster for Paycke Bros., the commission men, and in driving along Harney street, at a gentle trot, as he says, Mike Dermott, who was standing on the sidewalk, stumbled under the wheel of the team, and they were within a few yards of him. The driver says Mike was drunk. The latter's appearance in court would have been a fit subject for the pencil of Hogarth.

In addition to the above, Martin and body, too drunk to tell his name when arrested, and so called Sunday—gave an unpronounceable name in the morning, when charged with threatening to shoot, and was fined \$7.50. Charles and son, old-timer, got five days. Mart Hoyer, for stabbing Lou Crouse, got fifteen days. W. Morey, accused of horse stealing, by J. Moloney was dismissed for want of evidence. Crocker L. McCall, J. B. Ferguson got into a dispute about the payment of a bill. Each was fined \$7.50. Joe Reed, charged with being a runner for a house of ill fame, paid a fine of \$5 and \$2.50. Charles and son, the most familiar face about the court, received three days. Hy Peal, a vagr, \$7.50. W. Forber, H. Windgitch, A. L. Technoite and J. Jacobson, who had a row over some fruit, were fined \$5 each. Pat Murphy was accused by John Moran of stealing \$20. Moran refused to prosecute, and Murphy was dismissed, but as both came into the court drunk when the complaint was made, they were arrested on that charge, and paid \$7.50 each.

AN APOSTLE OF LIBERALISM.

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